

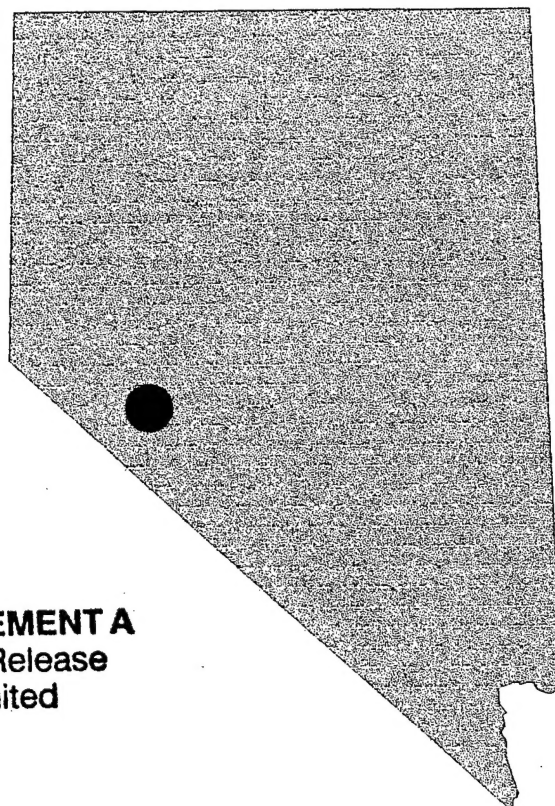


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# **COLLECTIONS SUMMARY FOR HAWTHORNE ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, NEVADA**

**U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,  
Technical Report No. 45**



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13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) The U.S. Army Environmental Center tasked the Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX) with the job of assisting the Army in complying with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), P.L. 101-601. The MCX was asked to locate and assess archaeological collections derived from Army lands, to identify the Native American or Native Hawaiian organizations culturally affiliated with the collections, and to draft Section 6 summary letters for each installation. A two-stage process was used to identify, locate and assess the contents of the collections, consisting of archival research and telephone interviews with the repository personnel. This report conveys the results of the collection research completed for the compliance with Section 6 of NAGPRA					
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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS SUMMARY  
FOR  
HAWTHORNE ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, NEVADA**

**Information Provided for Compliance with the  
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act  
Section 6 Summary**

**Prepared for the  
U.S. Army Environmental Center,  
Environmental Compliance Division  
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland**

**By  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,  
St. Louis District,  
Mandatory Center of Expertise for the  
Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections,  
U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,  
Technical Report No. 45**

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## OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

The U.S. Army Environmental Center (AEC) tasked the Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX) with the job of assisting Army installation personnel in complying with the requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (P.L. 101-601, NAGPRA). The MCX was asked to locate and assess archaeological collections derived from Army-owned lands, to identify the federally recognized Native American tribes most likely culturally affiliated with the collections, to draft Section 6 Summary Letters for each installation, and to conduct physical inventories of any collections that contain human skeletal remains. This report conveys the results of the collections research completed to assist the Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant (HWAAP) in complying with the Section 6 Summary requirements of NAGPRA.

The MCX used a two-stage process to identify, locate, and assess the contents of archaeological collections from the installation. First, archival research was performed to review all archaeological site records and reports for the installation. Second, telephone interviews were conducted with personnel at installations, universities, museums, and archaeological contractors that were identified during the archival research as possible repositories of Army collections. The MCX did not physically verify the existence of collections and, as such, the information contained in this report is based on background record reviews and information obtained via telephone interviews with the aforementioned installation personnel and institution professionals.

Archival research for the HWAAP began with a search of the National Archeological Data Base (NADB) for references pertaining to the installation. This is generally followed by a thorough examination of all archaeological site forms and a literature review of all pertinent archaeological reports and manuscripts on file at known record centers. However, Sagebrush Archaeological Consultants, Ogden, Utah, (under contract to Geo-Marine, Inc., Plano, Texas) had recently prepared a Class I cultural resource overview as part of a larger cultural resource management plan for the HWAAP that included extensive record searches.

Since this work would have been duplicated by site file searches from the MCX, Sagebrush personnel were contacted about providing copies of all pertinent site forms and reports to the MCX. As a result, much of the information contained in this summary is based on information provided to the MCX as a result of site file searches performed in March 1995 by Jacki A. Montgomery and Sheri L. Murray of Sagebrush Archaeological Consultants at the following facilities:

Nevada State Historic Preservation Office, Nevada State Museum, Carson City, Nevada  
Bureau of Land Management, Carson City District, Carson City, Nevada

Nevada State Historical Society, Reno, Nevada  
Library Special Collections Department, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada  
Desert Research Institute, Reno, Nevada, and  
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, Hawthorne, Nevada.

Subsequent telephone interviews to potential collections repositories ascertained whether the materials were present and the range of objects in each collection. Once the collections were located and assessed, MCX personnel identified federally recognized Native American tribes likely to be culturally affiliated with the materials in the collections. Draft Section 6 Summary letters for each of these tribes are enclosed (Appendix I), as well as a listing of each current tribal chairperson (Appendix II).

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## RESEARCH RESULTS

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT HAWTHORNE ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, NEVADA

Numerous archaeological investigations have been conducted on HWAAP (Montgomery & Murray 1995:2) since the land it occupies was purchased by the Navy in 1926. The body of this report, however, will address only those investigations conducted on the installation since ownership was transferred to the U.S. Army's Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command (AMC) in 1977 (Evinger 1991:135). Appendix VI contains a brief description of known pre-Army investigations. Since 1977, 11 archaeological projects conducted by nine different institutions have resulted in the documentation of cultural resources on HWAAP.

Six institutions performed investigations that included the collecting of artifacts:

Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Carson District, Carson City, Nevada  
Ertec Northwest Inc., Seattle, Washington  
Harry Reid Center for Environmental Studies (HRC), University of Nevada,  
Las Vegas, Nevada  
Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT), Carson City, Nevada  
Nevada State Museum (NSM), Carson City, Nevada, and  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE), Sacramento District, Sacramento, California.

Three institutions conducted investigations on the HWAAP, but made no collections:

Archaeological Research Services (ARC), Carson City, Nevada  
Intermountain Research (IMR), Silver City, Nevada, and  
WIRTH Environmental Services, San Diego, California.

The investigations conducted by the above nine groups consisted of literature reviews, site file searches, interviews, reconnaissance surveys, systematic surveys, test excavations, and excavations to mitigate adverse effects on sites where necessary for the installation's mission. Time periods represented by the artifact assemblages range from Paleolithic to recent historic. Site types vary widely and include historic structures, mining complexes, trash dumps, and an abandoned town site, as well as prehistoric rock structures, wickiups, rock art panels, seed-processing stations, butchering stations, quarries, temporary camps, lithic scatters, and isolated artifacts.

One additional institution, Texas Technical University, Lubbock, Texas reportedly conducted a literature search for a historical property overview in 1980. Sites identified during this investigation were assigned temporary numbers. It is unknown if these resources were reported to the Nevada Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology or if any collections resulted from the investigations (see *Collections Not Located* below) (Cleland *et al.* 1984:3-19).

Many sites on the HWAAP have never been officially recorded. These are sites that were either reported after being encountered inadvertently or mentioned during ethnographic interviews, but have not been physically visited by a professional archaeologist to verify location or cultural content. Reported locations of this type have been noted on maps, assigned temporary site numbers, and are referred to as "potential ethnographic resources" in the 1984 report by Cleland *et al.* for WIRTH Environmental. Many of these sites are considered sacred or sensitive by the Walker Paiute Tribe, and are suspected by WIRTH personnel and others as having been extensively collected by avocational archaeologists (see *Collections Not Located* below). The maps identifying these cultural resources are on file at HWAAP (Cleland *et al.* 1984:4-1 thru 4-7).

## SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

An approximate total of less than 3 ft<sup>3</sup> of archaeological materials and less than 12 linear feet of associated documentation have been identified for HWAAP. Artifacts recovered included historic objects of glass, metal, leather, and ceramic as well as prehistoric stone tools, stone waste flakes, ceramics, groundstone implements, and modified animal bone. As of the date of this report, these collections are believed to be located in the following six repositories:

Archaeological Research Services, Carson City, Nevada	2 sleeves of color slides
Historical Research Associates, Inc., Seattle, Washington	1 object (lanceolate point)
HRC, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Nevada	< 1 ft <sup>3</sup> artifacts and < 1 linear foot documentation
HWAAP, Hawthorne, Nevada	< 1 ft <sup>3</sup> artifacts and < 1 linear foot documentation
Nevada State Museum, Carson City, Nevada	< 1 ft <sup>3</sup> artifacts and circa 9 linear feet documentation
USACOE, Sacramento, California	< 1 linear foot documentation

The attached *Summary of Current Locations of Archaeological Collections from Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant* (Appendix III) provides detailed information about each collection derived as a result of archaeological investigations at the installation. A collection consists of all of the materials, artifacts and associated documentation (e.g., field notes, maps, photos, data analyses, correspondence), produced as a result of an archaeological investigation or project at a single site or multiple sites. In some cases, the same archaeological site may have been investigated by various individuals or organizations. Depending on where the resulting collections are curated, they may be stored and identified as separate collections or separate



components of a single collection. In cases where the artifacts and records have become separated, we list the record's collection repository as well.

Several of the artifacts collected on the HWAAP were assigned a field number and were noted in project reports or collection catalog forms as "Isolates" because they were not found in proximity to any other cultural objects or features. These artifacts do not receive an official archaeological site number. Because of this practice, which is common in the intermountain region, the *Summary of Current Locations of Archaeological Collections From Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant* (Appendix III) contains information for collections that are noted as "Isolate" in the site number column of the summary form.

### **Collections Not Located and Changes in Contractors**

Every attempt has been made to locate all collections cited on available archaeological site records or in published and unpublished references to archaeological investigations on the installation. However, information obtained during telephone conversations with David S. Johnson (formerly with WIRTH Environmental, 18 September 1995) and Georganna Mayne (curator of the Mineral County Museum, 10 October 1995), coupled with data gathered by WIRTH Environmental Services personnel during their investigations in 1983 (Cleland *et al.* 1984:2-33), provides sufficient cause for suspecting collections from HWAAP exist that were obtained outside of proper legal channels. At this time, the MCX is uncertain how much cultural material may have been removed from sites on HWAAP, or where any such materials may be housed. Due to the high potential for Section 6 and Section 5 materials in the Walker Lake, Mt. Grant and Wassuk Range areas of HWAAP, further investigation by the installation into the suspected unauthorized removal of archaeological materials from HWAAP lands may be needed (Cleland *et al.* 1984:4-1 thru 4-7).

Intermountain Research personnel (telephone conversation with Cashion Callaway, 18 September 1995) stated that original documentation generated during investigations on HWAAP was sent to the contracting agency, the Mineral County Utilities Commission, for inclusion in their files. Unfortunately, personnel at the Utilities Commission have been unable to locate these records (telephone conversation with Ray Abrams, 10 October 1995).

The MCX has been unable to locate any documentation associated with the Historic Engineering Site Inventory reportedly conducted by Texas Technical University (TTU) in 1980 (Cleland *et al.* 1984:3-20). Jim Malmros at TTU could find nothing in their records to indicate that this survey ever took place (telephone conversation, 10 October 1995).

Staff from the University of California, Berkeley, revisited a site (26MN190, a.k.a. the Muir Site) in 1980 that had been previously recorded by them in 1974 (Cleland *et al.* 1984:3-17). The site form did not indicate whether collections were made. Attempts to obtain this information, as well as attempts to locate the original documentation from this investigation were ultimately unsuccessful because repeated calls to the Hearst Museum at Berkeley by the MCX went unanswered.

A large stone flake, the only object collected by NDOT, was obtained for the express purpose of elemental analysis to determine the geological source of the stone. The flake was sliced into thin-sections during this process, and ultimately discarded (telephone conversation with Dave Mathiesen, 5 September 1995).

WIRTH Environmental Services no longer exists as an independent contracting company. It was purchased by Dames and Moore of Las Vegas, Nevada (telephone conversation with David S. Johnson, 18 September 1995).

Ertec Northwest, Inc., no longer exists as a company. Dr. Gail Thompson, presently with Historical Research Associates, Inc. (HRA), was employed by Ertec when they conducted investigations on HWAAP. Dr. Thompson has in her possession the only object collected during that project, a lanceolate point, and is waiting for instructions from the Army as to its final disposition (telephone conversation with Dr. Gail Thompson, 5 September 1995).

### **NAGPRA Related Materials**

No human remains or funerary objects were identified during the MCX's review of archaeological site records, associated literature, and telephone interviews concerning HWAAP. However, during studies conducted by WIRTH Environmental Services in 1983, three informants reported the removal of human remains during the U.S. Navy occupation of HWAAP lands. One report stated that skeletal remains were removed from the site of a barracks being constructed opposite the main HWAAP gate during World War II. These remains were apparently reburied elsewhere. A second burial, reported by two individuals, was evidently removed during construction of a new demolition plant on HWAAP prior to 1975. This burial was supposedly sent to the University of Nevada at Reno, Nevada (Cleland *et al.* 1984:4-6). Dr. Catherine Fowler, collections manager at University of Nevada at Reno, reported that no such remains are housed with them (telephone conversation, 4 October 1995). A newspaper source quoted by staff at the Mineral County Museum, Hawthorne, Nevada stated that these remains were finally identified as those of a camel (telephone conversation with Georganna Mayne, 10 October 1995).

Although the Army is not responsible for the materials collected during the Navy's tenure at Hawthorne, Army personnel should be aware that additional remains may be encountered during any surface or subsurface activities undertaken in this area. Such remains would fall under the "Intentional Excavation" and "Inadvertent Discovery" provisions of NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3002, Sec. 3 (c) and (d)).

The final determination of sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony may be established through consultation with Native American tribes that have met the definition of culturally affiliated tribes and/or lineal descendants and for the objects specified by law in NAGPRA.

## REFERENCES TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Two sets of references regarding archaeological work conducted on HWAAP are attached: Appendix IV contains the list of references reviewed by the MCX during its archival research; Appendix V is the list of references contained in the National Archeological Data Base (NADB).

## NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES ASSOCIATED WITH HAWTHORNE ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT

A review of the available literature identified four major tribes - the Northern Paiute, the Owens Valley Paiute, the Western Shoshone, and the Washoe - as having aboriginal territories or subsistence/trade routes that encompassed the area now occupied by HWAAP, which is located in central Nevada adjacent to the California-Nevada border. Together these four tribes inhabited portions of a large region that included, but was not limited to, eastern areas of California including Owens Valley and northern Death Valley, the western half of Nevada, central Nevada, northern Utah, and parts of Idaho and Oregon south of the Salmon, Snake, and John Day Rivers (Terrell 1971; Liljeblad and Fowler 1986; Thomas *et al.* 1986; Fowler and Liljeblad 1986).

The Northern Paiute, the Owens Valley Paiute, the Western Shoshone, and the Washoe all appear to have aboriginal territories that fall within the Great Basin culture area, which has had the unique distinction of being the last area to be impacted by westward EuroAmerican expansion. No fewer than 39 treaties have been made between the United States government and various Great Basin tribes and bands between 1846 and 1906. The contents of these treaties, which variably included presents, peace, friendship, concessions, annuities, procurement rights, removals, reservations, and allotments, were largely ignored on both sides (Clemmer and Stewart 1986:526). In the end, however, many bands simply refused to leave their homelands. This tenacity by the bands finally resulted in the establishment of numerous small rancherias and colonies (located predominantly on the outskirts of EuroAmerican settlements after 1900) in addition to any treaty-specified reservation lands (Crum 1994:593; Fowler 1994:422). The modern descendants of Great Basin tribes and bands, therefore, have experienced very little diffusion from their aboriginal territories, and remain culturally and politically distinct despite obvious linguistical similarities and extensive intertribal contact (Terrell 1971; Liljeblad and Fowler 1986; Thomas *et al.* 1986; Fowler and Liljeblad 1986).

The Northern Paiute occupied an area that paralleled the eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade mountain ranges from roughly Mono Lake in California to the John Day River in Oregon. The Oregon end of this territory was roughly 400 miles wide, tapering to about 75 miles wide just below Mono Lake in California (Fowler 1994:422). Archaeological evidence for this occupation does not extend earlier than A.D. 1000, but has been shown to be consistent from that date to the present. The northern end of the Paiute range was occupied by bands with more variable territories than those in the southern end nearer to California. Aboriginally, this

variability is likely related to differences in the ecological zones. Historically, the difference appears to be related to earlier acquisition of the horse by the bands in Oregon (Fowler and Liljeblad 1986:454-455). The Bannock band in particular was highly mobile and has been living among the Northern Shoshone tribe in southeastern Idaho since about 1700, where they have retained a separate cultural identity (Fowler 1994:422). It appears that Northern Paiute bands located near present day HWAAP were semi-sedentary due to the numerous lake-side food resources available to them year around. Linguistically, the Northern Paiute are closely related to the Owens Valley Paiute, who speak a western dialect of the northern branch of the Numic language. This language is also mutually intelligible to Western Shoshone bands (Fowler 1986:435).

The Owens Valley Paiute aboriginally occupied the entire Owens River Valley area, leaving only briefly for incursions into the adjacent Sierra Nevadas during pinon harvests. This Paiute group is the only Great Basin tribe that lived a nearly sedentary lifestyle. Sedentism here was possible given the unique ecological environment of the Owens River Valley, which, despite its small size of 80 miles in length by 10 miles at its widest point, contained abundant natural resources. These resources included food staples such as waterfowl, small game, acorns, wild tubers, rice grasses, pandora moth caterpillars, brine flies, and brine shrimp. Many of these foods were harvested in sufficient quantities not only for winter storage, but for trade with the neighboring Paiute, Washoe, and Western Shoshone bands which came to the Owens Valley for this specific purpose. The Owens Valley Paiute also borrowed culturally from adjacent California groups, and were responsible for the only known instances of deliberate damming and irrigation for the purpose of cultivating native plants in the Great Basin region. Contact with EuroAmericans began to push the Owens Valley Paiute from their homes starting about 1855. In 1862, Camp Independence was established as a military outpost to control retaliations by Native Americans on the newcomers to their homelands. The Owens Valley Paiute finally were allotted many of the previously described rancherias and colonies, which are located in or near the Owens River Valley (Liljeblad and Fowler 1986).

Any general cultural divisions among Shoshone groups have often been made by convention, based on criteria such as food procurement activities and local territories. The Indians themselves made no recognition of Northern, Western, or Eastern groups in the ethnographic record. All Shoshonean bands speak mutually intelligible dialects of the northern branch of the Numic language. Annual food migrations often resulted in heavy population drift, although most bands tended to conduct their seasonal rounds within the same territories year after year. The results of these linguistic similarities and food procurement patterns were that Shoshonean bands tended to blend and merge with each other. Although some northern Shoshone bands tended to be larger and more organized than typical Numic bands, they were also more fluid and open than neighboring Plains tribes, making delineation of area subgroups and territories difficult at best (Murphy and Murphy 1986:284). "No boundaries, as such, can be drawn between the Northern Shoshone and those Shoshone to the south in Utah and Nevada. Similarly, the distinction between Eastern and Northern Shoshone rests entirely on respective loci of activity and not upon cultural grounds or fixed social memberships in social groups" (Murphy and Murphy 1986:287).

It is these "loci of activity," and the individual bands' attachment to these areas that has resulted in the Shoshonean group's modern locations approximating their aboriginal territories. Modern territories of the Shoshone are identified by Loether (1994:589) as follows: The Western Shoshone live mostly in colonies, rancherias, and reservations in the states of Nevada, Utah, California, and Idaho, some of which they share with the Owens Valley Paiute or the Washoe. Tribes near the Utah-Nevada and Idaho-Utah borders on the Utah side of those boundaries are known as the Goshute, who are also considered a Western Shoshone band (Murphy-Reed 1994:595). The Northern Shoshone, along with the Lemhi (Sheepeater Shoshone) band, and a Northern Paiute band known as the Bannock Creek people, reside mostly on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation in Idaho, near the Utah border. Eastern Shoshone bands were noted by Shimkin (1986:308) as having migrated into the Plains Culture area from present day Wyoming in the 1500s. They now reside on the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, where they apparently returned in the 1800s to escape pressure by EuroAmerican settlers.

Of the previously mentioned four tribes, the Washoe are the only group whose language is not Numic based. d'Azevedo (1986) states that the Washoe are also the most culturally divergent aboriginal group of the aforementioned tribes, implying that their presence in the Sierra Nevada mountain range and surrounding areas predates the arrival of any Numic-speaking peoples. Nonetheless, the Washoe are known to have had extensive interaction with Numic-speaking bands that well preceded the arrival of EuroAmericans into the area. The Walker River and Yerington Paiute Tribes in particular are believed to have had extensive long-term cooperative territorial associations with the Washoe, mostly based on a semi-sedentary lake-side adaptive strategy that is consistently apparent from the Archaic archaeological period to the early ethnographic period for the HWAAP area. Additionally, Mt. Grant, which is located within HWAAP boundaries, figures prominently in Washoe and Northern Paiute creation stories, and is considered by contemporary Paiute to be one of the most sacred mountains of the Northern Paiute homeland (d'Azevedo 1986; Hattori *et al.* 1987; Cleland *et al.* 1984:2-48).

Therefore, based on oral traditions, and the linguistic, archaeological, and ethnographic data reviewed in the available literature, the most likely aboriginal tenants (i.e., maintained at least semi-permanent residence) of the area now occupied by HWAAP appear to be the Washoe tribe and the southwesterly located bands of the Northern Paiute Tribes.

The Northern Paiute have been adjudicated lands on, immediately surrounding, and north of the HWAAP. The Owens Valley Paiute have been adjudicated the Owens Valley which is west of and adjacent to the HWAAP. The Western Shoshone have been adjudicated lands immediately adjacent to the eastern boundary of lands adjudicated to the Northern Paiute. The Washoe have been adjudicated lands approximately 100 miles northwest of the current HWAAP boundaries and directly adjacent to the western boundary of lands adjudicated to the Northern Paiute (U.S.G.S. n.d.; U.S.G.S. 1992). Within these four main groups are twenty-seven federally recognized tribes or bands (Appendix II) currently occupying lands within their approximate aboriginal territories and located within a reasonable geographic distance of the installation (approximately a 300-mile radius).



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## SECTION 6 COMPLIANCE

P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) requires that federal agencies engage in active consultation with Native Americans with federally recognized tribes and/or lineal descendants who may be culturally affiliated with the archaeological collections from the installation. Enclosed are draft NAGPRA Section 6 Summary letters (Appendix I) and a list of the tribal chairpersons from the federally recognized bands which may be culturally affiliated with the collections (Appendix II).

Twenty-three tribes and four component bands are federally recognized (Federal Register 1995):

Big Pine Band of Owens Valley Paiute Shoshone Indians of the Big Pine Reservation,  
California  
Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony of California  
Cedarville Rancheria of Northern Paiute Indians of California  
Death Valley Timbi-Sha Shoshone Band of California  
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Reservation, Nevada  
Fort Bidwell Indian Community of Paiute Indians of the Fort Bidwell Reservation,  
California  
Fort Independence Indian Community of Paiute Indians of the Fort Independence  
Reservation, California  
Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, Nevada  
Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian Colony, Nevada  
Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community of the Bishop Colony, California  
Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada  
Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Lone Pine Community of the Lone Pine Reservation,  
California  
Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada  
Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada  
Shoshone Indians of the Big Pine Reservation, California  
Summit Lake Paiute Tribe of Nevada  
Susanville Indian Rancheria of Paiute, Maidu, Pit River, and Washoe Indians of  
California  
Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe of the Benton Paiute Reservation, California  
Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, Nevada  
Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California (and Component Bands)  
(Component Bands):  
Carson Colony  
Dresslerville Community  
Woodfords Community  
Stewart Community

Winnemucca Indian Colony of Nevada  
Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony and Campbell Ranch, Nevada  
Yomba Shoshone Tribe of the Yomba Shoshone Reservation, Nevada

Four additional groups have filed with the Bureau of Indian Affairs letters of intent to petition for federal recognition (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995). These groups are the Pahrump Band of Paiutes in Nevada (11/9/87), the Washoe/Paiute of Antelope Valley, California (7/9/76), the Antelope Valley Paiute Tribe (7/9/76), California (splinter group of Washoe/Paiute of Antelope Valley, California), and the Mono Lake Indian Community (7/9/76), also of California. None of these tribes is federally recognized at present, and no further legal documents have been filed by them with the BIA.

Initial consultation should be conducted on a government-to-government basis. Refer to P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) for specifics on required Native American consultation and the legal definitions of items subject to NAGPRA.

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Loether, Christopher

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U.S.G.S.

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## APPENDIX I

### DRAFT SECTION 6 SUMMARY LETTER FOR HAWTHORNE ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, NEVADA

[Installation Header]

[Tribal POC Name]

[Title]

[Address]

[City, State, Zip]

Dear [Name of POC]:

I am writing to inform you of collections held by Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant (HWAAP) that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the [tribe/band]. The HWAAP has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

The HWAAP is responsible for an approximate total of less than 3 ft<sup>3</sup> of archaeological materials and less than 12 linear feet of associated documentation housed at various repositories in Nevada and California. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and/or excavations conducted from 1977 to the present. The collections consist of historic objects of glass, metal, leather, and ceramic, as well as prehistoric stone tools, stone waste flakes, ceramics, groundstone implements, modified animal bone, and associated documentation such as photographs, field notes, and maps. No human skeletal remains or associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the collections documentation that appear to have been collected during Army ownership of HWAAP lands.

The southernmost Northern Paiute tribes, the Washoe, the Owens Valley Paiute tribes, and southwesterly located bands of the Western Shoshone tribes are being notified because some of these materials were found in areas thought to be part of the territory occupied or used aboriginally by these tribes. In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between the HWAAP and the [tribe/band] on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF:	AMC	Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command ATTN: AMCEN-ER (Maria Chuck Longo) 5001 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, VA 22333
	USAEC	Commander, US Army Environmental Center ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf) Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
	MCX	Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble) 1222 Spruce Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

## **APPENDIX II**

### **NATIVE AMERICAN POINTS OF CONTACT FOR HAWTHORNE ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, NEVADA**

#### **FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES**

##### **Big Pine Band of Owens Valley Paiute Shoshone Indians:**

Cheryl Andreas, Chairperson

Big Pine Reservation

P.O. Box 700

Big Pine, California 93513

(619) 938-2003

(619) 938-2942 FAX

##### **Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony:**

Herb Glazier, Chairman

Bridgeport Indian Colony

P.O. Box 37

Bridgeport, California 93517

(619) 932-7083

(619) 932-7846 FAX

##### **Cedarville Rancheria of Northern Paiute Indians:**

Chairperson

Cedarville Rancheria

P.O. Box 126

Cedarville, California 96104

(916) 233-2439 Message FAX

##### **Death Valley Timbi-Sha Shoshone Tribe:**

Roy Kennedy, Chairman

Timbi-Sha Shoshone Tribe

P.O. Box 206

Death Valley, California 92328

(619) 786-2374

(619) 786-2375 FAX

**Duckwater Shoshone Tribe:**

Boyd Graham, Chairman  
Duckwater Shoshone Tribal Council  
P.O. Box 140068  
Duckwater, Nevada 89314  
(702) 863-0227  
(702) 863-0301 FAX

**Fort Bidwell Indian Community of Paiute Indians:**

Ralph De Garmo, Chairperson  
Fort Bidwell Reservation  
P.O. Box 129  
Fort Bidwell, California 96112  
(916) 279-6310  
(916) 279-2233 FAX

**Fort Independence Indian Community of Paiute Indians:**

Richard Wilder, Chairman  
Fort Independence Reservation  
P.O. Box 67  
Independence, California 93526  
(619) 878-2126 Recording  
(619) 878-2311 FAX

**Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes:**

Wilson Crutcher, Chairman  
Fort McDermitt Tribal Council  
P.O. Box 457  
McDermitt, Nevada 89421  
(702) 532-8259  
(702) 532-8913 FAX

**Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian Colony:**

Darlene G. Byrd, Chairperson  
Lovelock Tribal Council  
Box 878  
Lovelock, Nevada 89419  
(702) 273-7861  
(702) 273-7861 FAX

**Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community:**

Allen Summers, Chairman  
Bishop Reservation  
P.O. Box 548  
Bishop, California 93515  
(619) 873-3584  
(609) 873-4143 FAX

**Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation:**

Thomas C. Burton, Chairman  
Fallon Business Council  
8955 Mission Road  
Fallon, Nevada 89406  
(702) 423-6075  
(702) 423-5202 FAX

**Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Lone Pine Community:**

Sandra Jefferson Yonge, Chairperson  
Lone Pine Reservation  
P.O. Box 747  
Lone Pine, California 93545  
[No phone, person listed above is an interim contact.]

**Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation:**

Norman Harry, Chairman  
Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribal Council  
P.O. Box 256  
Nixon, Nevada 89424  
(702) 574-1000  
(702) 574-1008 FAX

**Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada:**

Arlan Melendez, Chairman  
Reno-Sparks Tribal Council  
98 Colony Road  
Reno, Nevada 89503  
(702) 329-2936  
(702) 329-8710 FAX

**Shoshone Indians of the Big Pine Reservation:**

Cheryl Andreas, Chairperson  
Big Pine Reservation  
P.O. Box 700  
Big Pine, California 93513  
(619) 938-2003  
(619) 938-2942 FAX

**Summit Lake Paiute Tribe:**

Robert Sam, Chairman  
Summit Lake Paiute Council  
655 Anderson Street  
Winnemucca, Nevada 89445-3131  
(702) 623-5151  
(702) 623-0558 FAX

**Susanville Indian Rancheria of Paiute, Maidu, Pit River and Washoe Indians:**

Nicholas J. Padilla, Chairman  
Susanville Rancheria  
P.O. Box 410W  
Susanville, California 96430  
(916) 257-6264  
(916) 257-6983 FAX

**Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe:**

Rose Marie Bahe, Chairperson  
Benton Paiute Reservation  
Star Route 4, Box 56-A  
Benton, California 93512  
(619) 933-2321  
(619) 933-2412 FAX

**Walker River Paiute Tribe:**

Raymond Hoferer, Chairman  
Walker River Paiute Tribal Council  
P.O. Box 220  
Schurz, Nevada 89427  
(702) 773-2306  
(702) 773-2585 FAX



**Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California:**

A. Brian Wallace, Chairman  
Washoe Tribal Council  
919 Highway 395 South  
Gardnerville, Nevada 89410  
(702) 265-4191 or (702) 883-1446  
(702) 265-6240 FAX

**Component Bands of the Washoe Tribe:**

Bernadette Markussun, Chairperson  
Carson Colony Community Council  
400 Shoshone Street  
Carson City, Nevada 89703  
(702) 883-6431

Kathy Wyatt, Chairperson  
Dresslerville Community Council  
809 Pbaul Street  
Gardnerville, Nevada 89401  
(702) 265-5845

Claudia Ann Wade, Chairperson  
Woodsford Community Council  
2111 Carson River Road  
Markleeville, California 96120  
(916) 694-2170

Jacqueline Steele, Chairperson  
Stewart Community Council  
5352 Dat-So-La-Lee Way  
Carson City, Nevada 89701  
(702) 883-7767

**Winnemucca Indian Colony of Nevada:**

Glenn Wasson, Chairman  
Winnemucca Indian Colony  
420 Pardee  
Susanville, CA 96130  
(916) 257-7093

**Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony:**

Stacy L. Stahl, Chairperson  
Yerington Paiute Tribal Council  
171 Campbell Lane  
Yerington, Nevada 89447  
(702) 463-3301  
(702) 463-2416 FAX

**Yomba Shoshone Tribe:**

James Birchim, Chairman  
Yomba Tribal Council  
H.C. 61, Box 6275  
Austin, Nevada 89310  
(702) 964-2463  
(702) 964-2443 FAX

## **APPENDIX III**

### **SUMMARY OF CURRENT LOCATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS FROM HAWTHORNE ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, NEVADA**

All collections information has been entered into a Paradox data base file and can be queried by any of the fields listed below, as well as by the name of the installation and by MACOM. The data base will be delivered by the MCX to the U.S. Army Environmental Center upon completion of the U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project. Inquiries for additional information are welcome (MCX: 314-331-8865; U.S. Army Environmental Center NAGPRA Compliance Project: 410-671-1573). The data fields listed in the summary of collections contain the following information:

<b>REPOSITORY:</b>	The current location in which the collection is stored, as of the date of this report.
<b>REPOSITORY POC:</b>	The person contacted by the MCX, or the person to whom inquiries regarding the collection should be addressed.
<b>TELEPHONE:</b>	The telephone number for the repository POC.
<b>COLLECTION ID:</b>	The identifying unit used by the repository to store and/or locate the collection. This can be a unique accession number assigned by the repository, the archaeological site number or project name, the name of the collector of the collection, or another number or name assigned by the repository.
<b>SITE NUMBERS:</b>	The official site number or name only for those sites from which materials were collected. An investigator may have performed work at additional sites but did not collect any materials. Those site numbers are not included in this field.
<b>FIELDWORK DATES:</b>	The date(s) during which the investigation(s) occurred. This information is provided to differentiate between projects that may have investigated the same site repeatedly.
<b>EXCAVATOR/COLLECTOR:</b>	The individual and/or organization that conducted the investigation.

**COLLECTION SIZE:** The volume or number of objects in a collection, estimated by the repository POC or from project reports.

**DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS:** General material classes of the objects in the collection derived from data provided on site records, in references, and/or by the Repository POC.

**ANTIQUITY/ARCH. PERIOD:** Chronological or cultural-historical designations recorded on site records or in references specific to the collection.

**CULTURAL AFFILIATION:** This column contains only those ethnic identifications found in the site records or references specific to the collection. This field is left blank if no such information was recorded.

**BASIS OF DETERMINATION:** Documents the source of the cultural affiliation information (e.g., site record, oral testimony, reference).

**SECTION 5 MATERIALS:** Describes the number and kind of human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects in the collection, as indicated by the site records, references, repository management documents, or information from repository POC. If these materials are present or are suspected to be present, NAGPRA Section 5 requires a physical inventory of the materials.

## Summary of Current Location of Archaeological Collections

As of January 1996

Repository	Repository POC	Telephone	Collection ID	Site Numbers	Fieldwork Dates	Excavator/
Archaeological Research Services (ARS), P.O. Box 701, Virginia City, Nevada 89440	Tom Burke	(702) 847-0615	US Army HWAAP Mortar Range (ARS #484)	26MN788, 789-799, 802, 804-807, 830-835, 838, 841, 842	Feb. 15-19, 1988	Tom Burke, S. Davis (AR
Harry Reid Center (HRC) for Environmental Studies, University of Nevada, 4505 Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, Nevada	Lynda Blair	(702) 895-1409	5-1132-(1-11)	26MN1208	Oct. 10 - Nov. 10, 1994	Lynda M. Bla
Harry Reid Center (HRC) for Environmental Studies, University of Nevada, 4505 Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, Nevada	Lynda Blair	(702) 895-1409	5-1133-(1-3)	26MN1211	Oct. 13, 1994	Lynda M. Bla
Harry Reid Center (HRC) for Environmental Studies, University of Nevada, 4505 Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, Nevada	Lynda Blair	(702) 895-1409	5-1134-(1-2)	26MN1213	Oct. 14, 1994	Lynda M. Bla
Harry Reid Center (HRC) for Environmental Studies, University of Nevada, 4505 Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, Nevada	Lynda Blair	(702) 895-1409	5-1135-(1-4)	26MN1220	Oct. 26, 1994	Lynda M. Bla
Harry Reid Center (HRC) for Environmental Studies, University of Nevada, 4505 Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, Nevada	Lynda Blair	(702) 895-1409	5-1136-14	Isolate	Oct. - Nov. 1994	Not Given
Harry Reid Center (HRC) for Environmental Studies, University of Nevada, 4505 Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, Nevada	Lynda Blair	(702) 895-1409	5-1136-15	Isolate	Oct. - Nov. 1994	Not Given
Harry Reid Center (HRC) for Environmental Studies, University of Nevada, 4505 Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, Nevada	Lynda Blair	(702) 895-1409	5-1136-16	Isolate	Oct. - Nov. 1994	Not Given

Current Location of Archaeological Collections From: Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, Nevada [AMC]  
As of January 1996

ers	Fieldwork Dates	Excavator/Collector	Collection Size	Description of Materials	Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	B Date
2, 804-807,	Feb. 15-19, 1988	Tom Burke, B. Young, S. Davis (ARS)	2 sleeves, Color Slides	Photographic Media	Prehistoric, Historic	Historic Euro-American, Historic Chinese-American, Unknown Native American	Site Form Information
	Oct. 10 - Nov. 10, 1994	Lynda M. Blair (HRC)	Included in < 1 cu. ft. Artifacts; < 1 linear ft. Documentation Total at HRC for HWAAP	Stone Points, Bifaces, Documentation	Paleolithic, Early Archaic	Paleo-Indian	Site Form Information
	Oct. 13, 1994	Lynda M. Blair (HRC)	Included in < 1 cu. ft. Artifacts; < 1 linear ft. Documentation Total at HRC for HWAAP	3 Point Fragments	Archaic	Unknown Native American	Site Form Information
	Oct. 14, 1994	Lynda M. Blair (HRC)	Included in < 1 cu. ft. Artifacts; < 1 linear ft. Documentation Total at HRC for HWAAP	2 Point Fragments	Prehistoric	Unknown Native American	Site Form Information
	Oct. 26, 1994	Lynda M. Blair (HRC)	Included in < 1 cu. ft. Artifacts; < 1 linear ft. Documentation Total at HRC for HWAAP	Biface Fragments, Misc. Stone Tools, Waste Flake	Prehistoric	Unknown Native American	Site Form Information
	Oct. - Nov. 1994	Not Given	Included in < 1 cu. ft. Artifacts; < 1 linear ft. Documentation Total at HRC for HWAAP	Stone Core	Prehistoric	Unknown Native American	Site Form Information
	Oct. - Nov. 1994	Not Given	Included in < 1 cu. ft. Artifacts; < 1 linear ft. Documentation Total at HRC for HWAAP	Basal-Notched Lanceolate Point	Archaic	Unknown Native American	Site Form Information
	Oct. - Nov. 1994	Not Given	Included in < 1 cu. ft. Artifacts; < 1 linear ft. Documentation Total at HRC for HWAAP	Whiskey Bottle	Historic	Historic American	Site Form Information

Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	Basis of Determination	Section 5 Materials
Prehistoric, Historic	Historic Euro-American, Historic Chinese-American, Unknown Native American	Site Form Information	None
Paleolithic, Early Archaic	Paleo-Indian	Site Form Information Point Types	None
Archaic	Unknown Native American	Site Form Information	None
Prehistoric	Unknown Native American	Site Form Information	None
Prehistoric	Unknown Native American	Site Form Information	None
Prehistoric	Unknown Native American	Site Form Information	None
Archaic	Unknown Native American	Site Form Information	None
Historic	Historic American	Site Form Information	None

## Summary of Current Location of Archaeological Coll

As of January

Repository	Repository POC	Telephone	Collection ID	Site Numbers	Fieldwork Dates	Exc
Harry Reid Center (HRC) for Environmental Studies, University of Nevada, 4505 Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, Nevada	Lynda Blair	(702) 895-1409	5-1136-17	Isolate	Oct. - Nov. 1994	Not C
Harry Reid Center (HRC) for Environmental Studies, University of Nevada, 4505 Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, Nevada	Lynda Blair	(702) 895-1409	5-1136-23	Isolate	Oct. - Nov. 1994	Not C
Harry Reid Center (HRC) for Environmental Studies, University of Nevada, 4505 Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, Nevada	Lynda Blair	(702) 895-1409	5-1138-(1-2)	26MN1209	Oct. 11, 1994	Lynda
Harry Reid Center (HRC) for Environmental Studies, University of Nevada, 4505 Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, Nevada	Lynda Blair	(702) 895-1409	5-1139-1	26MN1210	Oct. 11, 1994	Lynda
Harry Reid Center (HRC) for Environmental Studies, University of Nevada, 4505 Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, Nevada	Lynda Blair	(702) 895-1409	Not Given	26MN1212	Oct. 13, 1994	Lynda
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, Hawthorne, Nevada	Marilyn Berry	(702) 945-7591	Hawthorne AAP Shoreline Survey	26MN907-908	Sept. 1989	R. We Johns D. Rh Reser (DRI)
Historical Research Associates, Inc., 119 Pine, Suite 207, Seattle, Washington 98101	Dr. Gail Thompson	(206) 343-0226	Ertec Northwest Geo-Technical Tests/Archaeological Clearances	26MN680	Oct. 4, 1982	Gail T (ERTE
Nevada State Museum (NSM), 600 N. Carson, Carson City, Nevada 89710	Amy Dansie	(702) 687-4810	Baldwin Canyon Spring and Pipeline	26MN677	Oct. 14, 1982	Phillip and N
Nevada State Museum (NSM), 600 N. Carson, Carson City, Nevada 89710	Amy Dansie	(702) 687-4810	DEA5-140-1	26MN806	Jan. 18, 1991	Lynda
Nevada State Museum (NSM), 600 N. Carson, Carson City, Nevada 89710	Amy Dansie	(702) 687-4810	Ertec Northwest Geo-Technical Tests/Archaeological Clearances	26MN678-680	Oct. 4, 11, 1982	Gail T Robert (ERTE

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Current Location of Archaeological Collections From: Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, Nevada [AMC]

As of January 1996

Numbers	Fieldwork Dates	Excavator/Collector	Collection Size	Description of Materials	Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	Site Information
	Oct. - Nov. 1994	Not Given	Included in < 1 cu. ft. Artifacts; < 1 linear ft. Documentation Total at HRC for HWAAP	Log Cabin Can Lantern	Historic	Historic American	Site Information
	Oct. - Nov. 1994	Not Given	Included in < 1 cu. ft. Artifacts; < 1 linear ft. Documentation Total at HRC for HWAAP	Silver Lake Point	Prehistoric	Unknown Native American	Site Information
	Oct. 11, 1994	Lynda M. Blair (HRC)	Included in < 1 cu. ft. Artifacts; < 1 linear ft. Documentation Total at HRC for HWAAP	Prehistoric Stone Waste Flakes; Historic Metal, Glass, Wood, Ceramics & Associated Documentation	Prehistoric; 1890-1916	Historic American Unknown Native American	Site Information
	Oct. 11, 1994	Lynda M. Blair (HRC)	Included in < 1 cu. ft. Artifacts; < 1 linear ft. Documentation Total at HRC for HWAAP	Historic Glass Bottle	Pre 1910	Historic American	Site Information
	Oct. 13, 1994	Lynda M. Blair (HRC)	Included in < 1 cu. ft. Artifacts; < 1 linear ft. Documentation Total at HRC for HWAAP	Documentation	Prehistoric	Unknown Native American	Site Information
	Sept. 1989	R. Weaver, P. Johnson, (USCOE), D. Rhode, Desert Research Institute (DRI)	< 1 cu. ft. Objects; < 1 linear ft. Documentation	Stone Flakes, Bifaces, Points, Groundstone Implements, Documentation	5000-1000 B.P.	Unknown Native American	Rep Information
	Oct. 4, 1982	Gail Thompson, (ERTEC Northwest)	1 Object	Parman-Type Stemmed, Edgeground Point Fragment with Impact Fracture	Late Paleolithic	Paleo-Indian	Site Information
	Oct. 14, 1982	Phillip Mueller (BLM) and N.D.O.T. Crew	Included in < 9 linear ft. Documentation Total at NSM for HWAAP	Documentation	Prehistoric	Unknown Native American	Site Information
	Jan. 18, 1991	Lynda M. Blair (HRC)	Included in < 9 linear ft. Documentation Total at NSM for HWAAP	Documentation	Prehistoric	Unknown Native American	Site Information
	Oct. 4, 11, 1982	Gail Thompson, Robert Weaver, (ERTEC Northwest)	Included in < 9 linear ft. Documentation Total at NSM for HWAAP	Documentation	Prehistoric	Unknown Native American	Site Information

	Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	Basis of Determination	Section 5 Materials
	Historic	Historic American	Site Form Information	None
	Prehistoric	Unknown Native American	Site Form Information	None
amics	Prehistoric; 1890-1916	Historic American Unknown Native American	Site Form Information	None
	Pre 1910	Historic American	Site Form Information	None
	Prehistoric	Unknown Native American	Site Form Information	None
	5000-1000 B.P.	Unknown Native American	Report Information	None
ound ture	Late Paleolithic	Paleo-Indian	Site Form Information	None
	Prehistoric	Unknown Native American	Site Form Information	None
	Prehistoric	Unknown Native American	Site Form Information	None
	Prehistoric	Unknown Native American	Site Form Information	None

## Summary of Current Location of Archaeological Collections

As of January 1996

Repository	Repository POC	Telephone	Collection ID	Site Numbers	Fieldwork Dates	Excavator/C
Nevada State Museum (NSM), 600 N. Carson, Carson City, Nevada 89710	Amy Dansie	(702) 687-4810	HWAAP 1994	26MN1221-1226	Oct. 24 - Nov. 8, 1994	HRC Crew M
Nevada State Museum (NSM), 600 N. Carson, Carson City, Nevada 89710	Amy Dansie	(702) 687-4810	Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant Pit, US95, MI56.6 71069	26MN563	Oct. 5, 1982	B. Barnette (N
Nevada State Museum (NSM), 600 N. Carson, Carson City, Nevada 89710	Amy Dansie	(702) 687-4810	Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, Mortar Range (ARS # 484)	26MN788-799, 802, 804-807, 830-832, 834, 835, 838, 841, 842	Jan. 15-19, 1988	Tom Burke, B S. Davis, A. M (Archaeologic Research Ser
Nevada State Museum (NSM), 600 N. Carson, Carson City, Nevada 89710	Amy Dansie	(702) 687-4810	Horse Spring and Pipeline	26MN675, 676	Oct. 14, 1982	Phillip Mueller and N.D.O.T.
Nevada State Museum (NSM), 600 N. Carson, Carson City, Nevada 89710	Amy Dansie	(702) 687-4810	IMR # 563, Mineral County Water Pipeline Corridor	26MN909-911	Nov. 23, 1985	Mike Drews (Intermountain Research Ser
Nevada State Museum (NSM), 600 N. Carson, Carson City, Nevada 89710	Amy Dansie	(702) 687-4810	Not Given	26MN800, 801, 808-829, 833, 836, 837, 839, 840, 843	Not Given	Not Given
Nevada State Museum (NSM), 600 N. Carson, Carson City, Nevada 89710	Amy Dansie	(702) 687-4810	Project #11-110	26MN2002	Jun. 14-15, 1986	B. Hatoff, D. Jo E. Seelinger & (BLM & NSM)
Nevada State Museum (NSM), 600 N. Carson, Carson City, Nevada 89710	Amy Dansie	(702) 687-4810	Project #SR359 (31); CR3-637	26MN471-476	Aug. 5, 1980	G. Tomlinson (T.)
Nevada State Museum (NSM), 600 N. Carson, Carson City, Nevada 89710	Amy Dansie	(702) 687-4810	US 95 Betterment, E. A. # 70984	26MN550, 553	Sept. 13, 1980	B. Whitney, Jo Rumminc, (N.D
Nevada State Museum (NSM), 600 N. Carson, Carson City, Nevada 89710	Amy Dansie	(702) 687-4810	US Betterment 95, W. O. 20727	26MN686, 687, 691, 692	Nov. 17, 1986	J. Bunch, D. Mathiesen, F. Petersen, J. Seldomridge (N T.)
USACOE Sacramento District Office, 1325 J Street, 13th Floor, Sacramento, California 95814	Lee Foster	(916) 557-6620	Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant Shoreline Survey	26MN907-908	Sept. 1989	Rich Weaver, F Johnson, D. Rh (USACOE Sacramento)

Location of Archaeological Collections From: Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, Nevada [AMC]

As of January 1996

	Fieldwork Dates	Excavator/Collector	Collection Size	Description of Materials	Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	Basis of Determination
	Oct. 24 - Nov. 8, 1994	HRC Crew Members	Included in < 9 linear ft. Total Documentation at NSM for HWAAP	Documentation	Prehistoric 1913 Miocene	Unknown Native American, Historic American, Fossil Bone Scatter	Site Form Information
	Oct. 5, 1982	B. Barnette (N.D.O.T.)	Included in < 9 linear ft. Documentation Total at NSM for HWAAP	Documentation	Prehistoric	Unknown Native American	Site Form Information
830-832,	Jan. 15-19, 1988	Tom Burke, B. Young, S. Davis, A. McCabe (Archaeological Research Services)	Included in < 9 linear ft. Documentation Total at NSM for HWAAP	Documentation	Prehistoric Unknown, Archaic to Protohistoric,	Unknown Native American	Site Form Information
	Oct. 14, 1982	Phillip Mueller (BLM) and N.D.O.T. Crew	Included in < 9 linear ft. Documentation Total at NSM for HWAAP	Documentation	Prehistoric	Unknown Native American	Site Form Information
	Nov. 23, 1985	Mike Drews (Intermountain Research Services)	Included in < 9 linear ft. Documentation Total at NSM for HWAAP	Documentation	Prehistoric	Unknown Native American	Site Form Information
336,	Not Given	Not Given	Included in < 9 linear ft. Total Documentation at NSM for HWAAP	Documentation	Prehistoric	Unknown Native American	Site Form Information
	Jun. 14-15, 1986	B. Hatoff, D. Johnson, E. Seelinger & Others (BLM & NSM)	< 1 cu ft. Artifacts; < 1 linear ft. Documentation	Prehistoric Stone Tools, Stone Waste Flakes, Ceramics, Groundstone, Modified Animal Bone; Historic Glass	Early Archaic; Historic	Unknown Native American	Site Form Information
	Aug. 5, 1980	G. Tomlinson (N.D.O.T.)	Included in < 9 linear ft. Documentation Total at NSM for HWAAP	Documentation	Prehistoric	Unknown Native American	Site Form Information
	Sept. 13, 1980	B. Whitney, John Rumminc, (N.D.O.T.)	Included in < 9 linear ft. Documentation Total at NSM for HWAAP	Documentation	Prehistoric	Unknown Native American	Site Form Information
	Nov. 17, 1986	J. Bunch, D. Mathiesen, F. Petersen, J. Seldomridge (N.D.O.T.)	Included in < 9 linear ft. Documentation Total at NSM for HWAAP	Documentation	Archaic	Unknown Native American	Site Form Information
	Sept. 1989	Rich Weaver, P. Johnson, D. Rhode (USACOE Sacramento)	< 1 linear ft. Documentation	Photographs Only	Prehistoric, Archaic	Unknown Native American	Site Form Information

ity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	Basis of Determination	Section 5 Materials
oric 1913 Miocene	Unknown Native American, Historic American, Fossil Bone Scatter	Site Form Information	None
oric	Unknown Native American	Site Form Information	None
oric Unknown, Archaic to historic,	Unknown Native American	Site Form Information	None
oric	Unknown Native American	Site Form Information	None
oric	Unknown Native American	Site Form Information	None
oric	Unknown Native American	Site Form Information	None
chaic; Historic	Unknown Native American	Site Form Information	None
ric	Unknown Native American	Site Form Information	None
ric	Unknown Native American	Site Form Information	None
	Unknown Native American	Site Form Information	None
ric, Archaic	Unknown Native American	Site Form Information	None

## APPENDIX IV

### MCX LIST OF REFERENCES

In addition to the references reviewed by MCX personnel at the archaeological site information center, every attempt was made to obtain references cited but not on file. Information taken from these references was coded for data relating to collections made from sites located on installation property (see attached sample of PD-C Bibliographic Data Sheet form) and entered into a data base for ease of manipulation.

Report titles were drawn directly from the title page of reports, and consist of the following fields:

FIELD	DATA ENTERED
Subject Property	Army Installation name
Last Name	Primary author's last name
First Name	Primary author's first name
Middle Initial	Primary author's middle initial
Secondary Authors	Names of secondary authors, <i>or</i> in instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed here.
Title	Title of the reference. For letter reports, the person or agency to whom the correspondence is addressed is listed as the title.
Series	If the report is part of a publication series, the name and number are provided here.
Date	Date of publication or submission
Length	Report length in pages
Contract Number	Contract number and delivery order number, if applicable

The data for the next three fields are drawn directly from the report title page and reflect the hierarchy of contracting agencies involved in accomplishing the work. In some cases, the sponsoring agency is listed as the Army installation; in others, the intermediary contracting agent, (e.g., the Army Corps of Engineers or the National Park Service) is listed as the Sponsoring Agency.

Sponsoring Agency	Agency for which the report was prepared
Contractor	The agent contracted to perform the work
Subcontractor	The agent subcontracted to perform the work

The majority of the citations for archaeological investigations on Army land refer to unpublished reports prepared under contract with federal agencies, consequently the MCX printout was designed to address these reports. In instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed in the Secondary Authors field (due to the length of the field). For published references, the publisher is listed in the Sponsoring Agency field.

Page \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_

Fieldwork  
Page \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_

NADB No. \_\_\_\_\_

PD-C Collection No. \_\_\_\_\_

## PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Information obtained by: \_\_\_\_\_

**PD-C Project:**

Subject Property:

Repository (name and location):

Record Collection Name/Number:

Report Date and Length (in pages):

Author(s):

Title:

Contractor/Address or Publisher/Address (city, state):

Subcontractor/Address (city, state):

Report Series and Number:

Contract/Purchase Order Number(s):

Sponsoring Agency/Address:

Project Name and Location:

Principal Investigator(s)/Director(s):

Fieldwork Dates:

Type of Investigation (e.g., survey, testing, mitigation):



PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet (continued)

*Site Numbers:*

*Archaeological Period (e.g., Hohokam, Mississippian):*

*Material Classes (range):*

*Artifact Collections and Locations:*

Approximate Size of Collections (e.g., number of objects):

*Record Collections and Locations:*

*NAGPRA Materials (Check if present)*

Human Skeletal Remains \_\_\_\_\_

Objects

Associated Funerary \_\_\_\_\_

Unassociated Funerary \_\_\_\_\_

Sacred \_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Patrimony \_\_\_\_\_

Human Skeletal Remains Data Sheet ☐  
Number of Attached Sheets \_\_\_\_\_

Object Data Sheet ☐  
Number of Attached Sheets \_\_\_\_\_

*Cultural Affiliation(s):*

Basis for Affiliation Determination (e.g., geographic location, burial practices):

*Comments:*

MCX List of References for Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, Nevada [AMC] as of January 1996

Subject property : Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, Nevada

Last name : Cleland

First name : James

Middle Initial : H.

Secondary Authors : David Johnson, Clyde M. Woods, Edward C. Johnson, Christina Smith

Title : An Archeological Overview and Management Plan for the Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, Hawthorne, Nevada,  
"Unclass" Appendix

Series :

Date : 06/15/84

Length : 12

Contract Number : CX8000-3-0032

Sponsoring Agency : US Army, Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, Hawthorne, NV

Contractor : National Park Service, US Department of the Interior

Subcontractor : WIRTH Environmental Services

Subject property : Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, Nevada

Last name : Cleland

First name : James

Middle Initial : H.

Secondary Authors : David Johnson, Clyde M. Woods, Edward C. Johnson, Christina Smith

Title : An Archeological Overview and Management Plan for the Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, Hawthorne, Nevada.  
Draft

Series :

Date : 06/15/84

Length : 195

Contract Number : CX8000-3-0032

Sponsoring Agency : US Army, Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, Hawthorne, NV

Contractor : National Park Service, US Department of the Interior

Subcontractor : WIRTH Environmental Services

Subject property : Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, Nevada

Last name : Montgomery

First name : Jacki

Middle Initial : A.

Secondary Authors : Sheri L. Murray

Title : Draft: A Cultural Resources Overview of the Hawthorne Army Depot, Mineral County, Nevada

Series : Archaeological Report No. 744

Date : 03/30/95

Length : 46

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : US Army, Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, Hawthorne, NV

Contractor : Geo-Marine, Inc.

Subcontractor : Sagebrush Archaeological Consultants, L.L.C.

MCX List of References for Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, Nevada [AMC] as of January 1996

Subject property : Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, Nevada

Last name : Stornetta

First name : Susan

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors :

Title : The Archaeological Reconnaissance of 8.5 Miles of Proposed Water Pipeline Route Near Hawthorne, Mineral County, Nevada.

Series :

Date : 11/17/85

Length : 9

Contract Number : DOI-Nevada BLM, Cultural Resource Use Permit: N-39918

Sponsoring Agency : Board of Mineral County Commissioners, Hawthorne, NV

Contractor : Intermountain Research

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, Nevada

Last name : Weaver

First name : Richard

Middle Initial : A.

Secondary Authors :

Title : A Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation of Two Walker Lake Shoreline Sites (26-MN-907 and 26-MN-908), Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, Mineral County, Nevada

Series :

Date : 01/90

Length : 30

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : US Army, Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, Hawthorne, NV

Contractor : US Army Corps of Engineers-Sacramento District

Subcontractor :

## APPENDIX V

### NATIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA BASE REFERENCES FOR HAWTHORNE ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, NEVADA

No attempt has been made to edit the National Archeological Data Base format or to correct obvious errors.

Barnette, B.

1982 Cultural Resources Report: the Hawthorne Ammunition Plant Pit, EA 71069. Nevada State Department of Transportation, Carson City, NV. Submitted to BLM, Carson City, NV.

Beals, Gary W.

1979 Cultural Resources Report Field Worksheet: Hawthorne By-Pass Road (N-21321): CR Report #: 3-271 (N). BLM, Carson City, NV. Submitted to BLM, Carson City, NV.

Cleland, James H., D. Johnson, C.M. Woods, E.C. Johnson, and C. Smith

1984 An Archaeological Overview and Management Plan for the Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, Hawthorne: Draft Report. Wirth Environmental Services, San Diego, CA. Submitted to NPS, San Francisco, CA.

Hatoff, Brian W.

1977 Cultural Resources Report Field Worksheet: R&PP: N-5585/Hawthorne Dump Site: CR Report #: 3-135(N). BLM, Carson City, NV. Submitted to BLM, Carson City, NV.

Hatoff, Brian W.

1984 Cultural Resources Report: Hawthorne Water Pipeline (N-39814): CR Report No.: 3-920(P). BLM, Carson City, NV. Submitted to BLM, Carson City, NV.

Johnson, David S.

1980 Correspondence With Nancy Van Burgel, Houston International Minerals Corporation, Box 1486, Hawthorne, NV 89415 Concerning the Results of the Archaeological Reconnaissance Carried Out at Borealis on March 24, 1981. Desert Research Institute, University of Nevada, Reno, NV. Submitted to USFS, Toiyabe and Humboldt National Forests, Reno, NV.

Thompson, Gail

1982 Cultural Resources Assessment for 12 Proposed Seismic and Boring Geotechnical Test Activity Locations at the Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, Mineral County, Nevada. Ertec Northwest, Inc.. Submitted to US Army, Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, NV.

## APPENDIX VI

### PRE-ARMY ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS SUMMARY FOR HAWTHORNE ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, NEVADA

Several individuals and/or institutions have conducted archaeological surveys on HWAAP lands prior to the ownership change in 1977. However, only three of these investigations resulted in the known official documentation of cultural resources. The site numbers, names of the recorder and/or recording institution, and date of recordation are as follows:

26MI2 - Nancy Crenshaw - Date not given  
26MI11 - Nancy Crenshaw - 2/20/52  
26MI17 - MAB & RFH - 6/58  
26MN190 - Nissen, Fleming, Haves, and Shimamura of University of California,  
Berkeley, California - 7/12/74

These sites consisted of a cave, rock art panels, and stone structures such as talus pits, walls, and hunting blinds. The information on the site forms for these resources is very minimal, and it is not known if any artifacts were collected (taken from site forms on file at NSM, Carson City, Nevada).

Two additional institutions performed archaeologically relevant studies:

University of Utah Archeological Center, Salt Lake City, Utah - 1973 & 1974  
Desert Research Institute Quaternary Sciences Center (DRI), Las Vegas, Nevada - 1968

The University of Utah study consisted of ethnohistoric interviews conducted among the Walker River Paiute Tribe. The DRI investigations consisted of a historic site inventory. Cultural resources from the DRI inventory were assigned only temporary site numbers. It is unknown if these historic sites were reported to the Nevada Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, or if any collections were made from them (Cleland *et al.* 1984:3-19, 3-20).